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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/805,995

03/22/2004

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S032 P00865-US1

1212

3017 7590 05/29/2008  
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EXAMINER

IWARERE, OLUSEYE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3687

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

05/29/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



### DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to the correspondence sent on April 16, 2008.  
The Amendment to claims 1, 6 and additional claims 20 – 22 have been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. **Claims 1 – 18 and 20 – 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (6,267,670) in view of Protheroe (5,216,595).**

**As per claim 1**, Walker discloses a method of selling a lottery ticket to a player for participation in a game event offered by a game provider, comprising the steps of:  
receiving, from a player, data identified by machine-readable means printed on a ticket for participation in a game event, and responsive to the player selecting one or

more bet combinations, said machine-readable means corresponding to the bet combinations selected by the player (fig. 13 discusses receiving ticket identifier);

receiving payment from the player for the ticket (col. 8, lines 47 – 49; the customer pays for the lottery tickets and any other purchases made at this time in step S5);

activating the ticket to participate in the game event (col. 9, lines 17 – 20; once the real-time communication link is established, the POS controller 20 in step S8 transmits the number of "quick-pick" lottery tickets requested to the lottery data processing system 60.) (col. 9, lines 27 – 28; a new record (e.g. R1 in FIG. 5) is created in the local lottery ticket database)

permitting the ticket to participate in a game event (col. 9, lines 28 – 34; the POS controller 20 then transmits the lottery ticket information (i.e. the lottery numbers and the encrypted authentication code) to the POS terminal 30 that initiated the lottery transaction request in step S12);

and printing a receipt with indicia thereon (col. 8, lines 48 – 50; the POS terminal prints a single receipt containing the lottery ticket information and any other merchandise sales information);

the indicia including proof of payment and activation of the ticket (abstract; generates a single sales receipt containing all pertinent lottery ticket and merchandise transaction information).

However, Walker fails to explicitly disclose, said ticket having the machine-readable means printed thereon prior to said receiving.

Protheroe teaches a system and method for integration of lottery terminals into point of sale systems, wherein said ticket having the machine-readable means printed thereon prior to said receiving (col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 10; discuss coded merchandise being scanned, which is construed as printed prior to receiving).

From this teaching of Protheroe, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system and method of Walker to include the ticket having the machine-readable Means printed thereon prior to said receiving, taught by Protheroe, in order to provide data to be transmitted.

**As per claim 2**, Walker discloses, wherein the machine-readable means is a bar code (col. 6, lines 11 – 14; any one of a variety of input devices would be suitable for this purpose, including, for example, depression-actuated buttons, keys, membranes, a mouse, touch screens, bar code scanners, and the like).

**As per claim 3**, Walker discloses, wherein the machine-readable means identifies a specific lottery product (col. 2, lines 54 – 56; the serial number functions as a simple method of fraud prevention, because it uniquely identifies each lottery ticket sold).

**As per claim 4**, Walker discloses, wherein the machine-readable means or a part of the machine-readable means identifies a specific game provider identifier (col. 8, lines 38 – 41; the customer may also be prompted for additional lottery ticket

information, such as the type of lottery game to be played and the particular lottery numbers selected by the customer).

**As per claim 5**, Walker discloses, wherein the machine-readable means includes a ticket security authentication code (abstract; an encrypted authentication code also printed on the sales receipt allows the lottery player to verify all lottery ticket transaction information, as needed).

**As per claim 6**, Walker discloses, wherein the ticket is printed by a device selected from the group consisting of a commercial printer (col. 6, lines 33 – 37; the POS terminal 30 further includes a printer 39 for recording the transaction performed by the POS terminal 30. The printer 39 may interface directly with the CPU 31, as shown in FIG. 3.), a self-service terminal, a lottery kiosk and a standard lottery terminal (abstract; performing integrated lottery ticket and merchandise transactions using a point-of-sale terminal).

**As per claim 7**, Walker discloses, the claimed invention except for wherein the machine-readable means includes multiple barcodes. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include multiple barcodes, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Benis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

**As per claim 8**, Walker discloses, wherein the indicia on the receipt includes activation price (col. 5, lines 54 – 55; a sale amount field F4, which is construed as the activation price).

**As per claim 9**, Walker discloses, wherein the indicia on the receipt includes an activation transaction identifier (abstract; an encrypted authentication code also printed on the sales receipt allows the lottery player to verify all lottery ticket transaction information, as needed).

**As per claim 10**, Walker discloses, wherein the indicia on the receipt includes a security authentication code (col. 1, lines 54 – 56; the serial number functions as a simple method of fraud prevention, because it uniquely identifies each lottery ticket sold).

**As per claim 11**, Walker further discloses, generating the security authentication code using an algorithm (col. 10, lines 30 – 32; the use of cryptographic processors and encryption algorithms are well known to those skilled in the art of cryptography) and secret data. (col. 10, lines 41 – 45; the player inputs to the IVRU via the telephone keypad the encrypted authentication code printed on the sales receipt, and this code is decrypted by the lottery data processing system and used to verify the lottery ticket)

**As per claim 12**, Walker discloses, wherein the algorithm is a standard encryption algorithm (col. 10, lines 29 – 34; the use of cryptographic processors and encryption algorithms are well known to those skilled in the art of cryptography, which are construed as including a standard encryption algorithm).

**As per claim 13**, Walker discloses, wherein the step of generating the security authentication code uses information available only to a game provider (col. 10, lines 5 – 9; the lottery data processing system 60 also generates an authentication code based on the variables of the particular lottery transaction in step S17. This authentication code is a numeric string including all the data of one record in the lottery ticket database 68a, which is construed as available only to a game provider).

**As per claim 14**, Walker discloses, wherein the step of generating the security authentication code uses information derived only from the information available on the receipt (col. 3, lines 42 – 45; the player inputs to the IVRU via the telephone keypad the encrypted authentication code printed on the sales receipt, and this code is decrypted by the lottery data processing system and used to verify the lottery ticket).

**As per claim 15**, Walker discloses, wherein the step of generating the security authentication code uses information derived only from a store back office system (col. 7, lines 21 – 25; the cryptographic processor 67 is used to encrypt an authentication code generated by the CPU 61, described in greater detail below. This encrypted



authentication code is passed to the CPU 61 which associates it with a particular lottery transaction, which is construed as a store back office system).

**As per claim 16**, Walker discloses, wherein the step of generating the security authentication code uses information derived partially from the game provider and partially from the indicia on the receipt (col. 10, lines 12 – 17; in this example, 23456 represents the POS controller ID number; 011597 represents the date; 004 represents the number of tickets purchased; 3343 represents the sales receipt number; 004 represents the sales amount; and 011020112131 represents the lottery ticket numbers).

**As per claim 17**, Walker discloses, further comprising the step of: sending detailed instant ticket information to the game provider for registration of sale from a cash register (col. 5, lines 5 – 8; many retail stores have computerized cash registers which are coupled to an in-store transaction processor to receive and transmit merchandise price and other merchandise information).

**As per claim 18**, Walker discloses further comprising the step of: assigning a unique ticket identifier for a non-instant game in a way that part of the identifier algorithmically corresponds to a combination bet (col. 10, lines 18 – 20; when requested by the CPU 61, the random number generator 66 generates the random "quick-pick" numbers used for "quick-pick" lottery ticket transactions).

**As per claim 20**, wherein the ticket represents a bearer's bond only after said activating ([0053] and [0054] discuss the ticket being presented to the customer and is then made valid).

**As per claim 21**, Walker discloses the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose wherein the player selects the bet combinations at a printer location and receives the ticket from the printer location with the machine-readable means printed thereon, and wherein said activation comprises activating, at a point-of-sale terminal, the data identified by the machine-readable means.

Protheroe teaches a system and method for integration of lottery terminals into point of sale systems, wherein the player selects the bet combinations at a printer location and receives the ticket from the printer location with the machine-readable means printed thereon (col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 10; discuss the ticket being received at a printer location), and wherein said activation comprises activating, at a point-of-sale terminal, the data identified by the machine-readable means (col. 6, lines 5 – 12; discusses the activation occurring at the point of sale terminal).

From this teaching of Protheroe, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system and method of walker to include the player selecting the bet combinations at a printer location and receiving the ticket from the printer location and activating at a point of sale terminal, taught by Protheroe, in order to integrate the lottery and point of sale terminals.

**As per claim 22**, Walker discloses wherein the ticket received data corresponds to the bet combinations on the ticket ([0036] discusses data received from the bar code in alphanumeric characters).

**5. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (6,267,670) and Protheroe (5,216,595) in view of Tami et al. (2004/0,049,427).**

**As per claim 19**, the combination of Walker and Arias discloses the claimed invention, but fails to explicitly disclose, verifying a player's age prior to activating the ticket to participate in a game event.

Tami et al. (2004/0,049,427) teaches a point of sale system and method for retail stores with the feature of, verifying a player's age prior to activating the ticket to participate in a game event ([0296]; Age Validation. This function is typically used for the sale of controlled substances such as alcohol, cigarettes, etc. The PLU record has a field to indicate that this item must prompt the cashier to verify the age of the customer before purchasing the item).

From this teaching of Tami, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system and method of Walker and Arias to include the age validation of Arias, in order to comply with legal standards.

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 19 and 21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **OLUSEYE IWARERE** whose telephone number is (571)270-5112. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew S. Gart can be reached on (571)272-6790. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Elaine Gart/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3687

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